in this regard is monitored periodically and shortcomings are brought to the notice of the concerned State Governments for improving their performance in achieving the target fixed for the rehabilitation of Bonded Labour.

(ii) The State Governments are urged to set up Vigilance Committees to provide for the economic and social rehabilitation of freed Bonded Labour. Allmost all the State Governments have already set up vigilance committees at the District and sub-division level for the purpose.

(iv) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the rehabilitation of Bonded Labour has been launched in 1978-79 under which the State Governments are provided central financial assistance on matching grant (50:50) basis. The Scheme envisages provision of rehabilitation grant upto a ceiling limit of Rs. 4,000/- per bonded labour (raised to Rs. 250/- w.e.f. 1-2-86) half of which in given as central share. The amount of the Central grant released for the rehabilitation of bonded labour under this scheme and the number of bonded labourers rehabilitated during the last three ears is as follows:

Year	Central share released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Bonded Labour rehabilitated
1988-89	229·41	14341
1989-90	444·66	9759
1990-91	100·02	2679

Functioning of UNI-Lever Companies.

2254. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to stace:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Uni-Lever Companies in India which are about 20 in number are functioning intermingled and inter-connected by a coordinated management group;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the Uni-Lever Companies insist upon split-up trade unions not only company-wise but also within each company units-wise for the purposes of recognition; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove the said incongruity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SING GHATOWAR): (a) A statement giving the names of 16 companies earlier registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and belonging to the Hindustan Lever Industrial House is attaced (*See below*). There is no provision for joint management for a group of companies under the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) and (c) There being no Cesntral law relating to recognition of Trade Unions, the question is generally dealt with at a bipartite level.

Statement

The names of 16 companies earlier registered under the MRTP Act and belonging to the Hindustan Lever Industrial House are as under:

1. Bon Ltd.
2. Brindavan Properties Ltd.
3. Brooke Bond India Ltd.

4. Daversbola Tea Co. Ltd.
5. Doolia Tea Co. Ltd.
6. Doom Dooma India Ltd.
7. Health & Co. (Calcutta) Ltd.
8. Hindustan Lever Ltd.
9. Indexfort Ltd.
10. Lipton India Ltd.
11. Pond's India Ltd.
12. Pond's (Exports) Ltd.
13. Quest International India Ltd.
14. Stepan Chemicals Ltd.
15. Tea Estates India Ltd.
16. Thaishola Tea Co. Ltd.

Violation of minimum wages act

2255. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Krishna Engineerinp works A-107, Wazirpur industrial Area, Delhi-52 and its sister concerns, Krishna Gears (Private) Limited, and Krishna Sales (Private) Limited, have not complied with the directions laid down in the payment of Minimum Wages Act and have deprived the employees from the benefits of revised pay scales since February, 1991; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SING GHATOWAR): (a) As per Delhi Administration, no complaint had been received in respect of M/s. Krishna Engineering works, M/s. Krishna Gears and M/s. Krishna Sales (P) Ltd. A-107, Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi-52 regarding non-payment of wages to the workers at the prescribed rates. However, on inspection of the factory on 7.12.1991, 39 workers were found working in the premises. Managements failed to produce the required record such as attendance/payment of wages register.

(b) Directions have been issued to the managements to produce the required record in the office of Labour Commissioner Delhi, If there has been any violation of the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, this will attract suitable action as provided under the law.

Setting up of foreign investment promotion cell

@2256. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a foreign investment promotion cell to clear the foreign investment beyond the 51 per cent limit;

(b) if so, what are the details of achievements made so far; and

(c) what are the sectors identified for investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. J. KURIEN): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the decision contained in Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on 24th July, 1991, Government constituted on 22 August 1991, a Foreign Investment Promotion Board. The objective of the Board is to invite and facilitate investment in India by international companies in projects of benefit to the Indian economy and which do not fall within the parameters of the existing policy for clearance of foreign investment proposals.

The Board has so far cleared following proposals in the sectors indicated below:—

S. No.	Indian Company	Foreign collaborator	Items of manufacture
1	M/s. Tata Industries	M/s. IBM World Trade Corpn, USA	Computer systems, and output devices, software etc.
2	M/s. Maruti Udyog	1. M/s. Ford Motor USA 2. M/s. Sumitomo Corpn., Japan.	Aluminium radiators

@Previously Unstarred Question 1823 transferred from the 10th December, 1991.